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MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER

ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMI-NATION FOR THE PRINDENCY.

It Treats in Turn of the Tarik, the Force Bill, the Currency, Civil Statutes Reform, Posstons, Sumptuary Laws, Public Education, Immigration, the Chicago Fair, and the Nicaragua Ship Canal.

Ex-Postmaster-General Dickinson returned yesterday morning from Buzzard's Bay. He spent Sunday with Mr. Cleveland, and he brought with him the manuscript copy of Mr. Cleveland's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Mr. Dickinson, and Georg F. Parker, Auditor of national Democratic headquarters, carefully considered Mr. Cleve-land's manuscript yesterday afternoon in the secret council room of the committee, room 8, Hoffman House, Late in the day it was ready to be handed to the printer. It is as follows: MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

the Hon, William L. Wilson and others, Committee, &-c GENTLEMEN: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our Government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the Government Itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing through Federal taxation to surrender

willing through Federal taxation to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they de not exist or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when said and collected for the purpose of maintaining our Government, and turnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test surplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory are taken legislation manifestly

ple, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil, been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be fostered, did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencles of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for rollef and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

These pretences should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of instice and fairness of which Americans are preëminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized cooperation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under covered a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for uncarned advantage at the doors of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances

the end must strangle patriotism and wanken popular confidence in the rectifude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation in volves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impusity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and we shall fall to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

Hecognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the Government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to pole tout a fair field where presperous and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity, and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though

and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity, and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governments and to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and caroful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the presentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff isws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of imposable free trade.

The administration and management of our Government depond upon popular will. Federal nearly interest the content of the will, not its master. Thereforefile attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interiers with and control the suffrage of the Siates through Federal nearly interest the control of the suffrage of the Siates through Federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental principle of Christianity Can we as Christians, conscientiously stand by and allow such

trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

The people are snitited to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State—whether gold, silver, or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized unon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

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anteed, both gold and sliver can be sately utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the defliciency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding accertained fitness in the selection of Government employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy ment in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and

standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed those characteristics upon their Government. Therefore all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and unvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true, it is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honostly and without evasion, and when capable and worthly their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our flovernment. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not offensive to a just moral sense and are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly life to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not invoive the impairment of wholesome which are more fittingly life to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed the sold proper preparation for citizenship, should not invoive the impairment of whole

of maintaining our Government, and iurnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honeast the profession of the principles upon which these precision of the principles upon which these many exaction. It is theory and interest and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessic less of a careful and proper administration of Government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now bolidly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Buch a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, parriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil, been so betrayed to the purpose.

national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their Government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

In an imperiest and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our Government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topies and in homely fashion for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than over, effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the Convention you represent

lity.

If the action of the Convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen. I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Heing, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation. Yours, yery truly,

GRAY GABLES, Sept. 28, 18812.

The Rev. Mr. Chapman Benounced Its Mem-bers as babbath Breakers.

The German element of Jersey City, more especially of the Greenville section, is filled with indignation in consequence of an attack made upon the Greenville Turn Verein on Sunday by the Rev. Chalmer D. Chapman, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. The Turn Verein has been holding a fair, which was opened a week ago yesterday, and was advertised to close on Sunday night. The advertisement also announced that all the articles left over would be sold or raffled off. A sociable and a dance were also provided for to close up the fair. Mr. Chapman exhibited a great deal of feeling in speaking of the matter. He

up the fair. Mr. Chapman exhibited a great deal of feeling in speaking of the matter. He said:

'I have been a resident of Greenville for nearly fifteen years, but never before in all that time have I heard of such an outrageous descention of the Sabbath. Iam shamed of our townspeople, because they allow such a descration without attempting to interfere. As a minister of the Gospel I cannot keep silent. I would be criminally negligent if I kept my mouth closed.

"The Sabbath is our safeguard. It is our breakwater. These neople are mostly foreigners, and they are trying to establish foreign customs in our land. Americans are known the world over as a Sabbath-observing people. It is on account of their loyalty to the Master that Americans have been so prosperous. We have no wars. Plagues never visit our shores. God has blessed us, and we should not allow foreign Sabbath-breaking customs to obtain a foothold here.

"I am surprised that the ministers of Greenville have not publicly protested from their pulpits. I am surprised that our church members have not made a united protest. The Turners have no excuse whatever for opening the fair on the Sabbath day. They are under-

cepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey. The Notification Committee waited upon him yesterday afternoon at his home in Crescent avenue, Jersey City Heights. The committee assembled at Taylor's Hotel at 1 o'clock. It consisted of William Riddle of Atlantic county, Senator H. B. Winton of Bergen, Senator M. B. Perkins of Burlington, ex-Senator George Pfeiffer of Camden, James Edwards of Cape May, Dr. William L. Newell of Cumberland, Senator Michael T. Barrett of Essex, Judge Beckett of Gloucester, Joseph D. Bedle, Jr., of Hudson, James Parsons of Middlesex, William Pintard of Monmouth, Michael J. Hurley of Mercer, William R. Gourley of Passaic, Ephraim Emson of Ocean, Robert Gwinne, Jr., of Salem, Alvah H. Clark of Somerset, Senator Frederick C. Marsh of Union, Charles Rittenhouse of Warren, Theodore Simmons of Sussex, Robert D. Foote of Morris, and J. Newton Voorhees of

The committee held a conference in the State Committee's headquarters and selected William Pintard for Chairman and Senator Barrett secretary. It was arranged that Congressman Edward F. McDonald, who was Chairman of the State Convention, should be the spokesman of the committee. The committee left the hotel in conches at 1:30 and arrived at Judge Werts's house at 2 o'clock. The Judge had arrived a short time before from the Court House, where he had been all the morning Judges Hoffman and Kenny and District Attorney Winfield accompanied him from the Court House. Mr. John McMaster, who was Judge Werts's private secretary when he was President of the Senate, took charge of affairs at the house. Edward F. C. Young, who was a candidate for the nomination, was conspicuous among the prominent citizens at the house.

The committee was ushered into the parlor on the north side of the house, and in a few on the north side of the house, and in a few minutes Judge Werts came down stairs accompanied by his wife and children. Mr. Pintard introduced the committee to the Judge, although no introduction was necessary, as he was known to all of them, and said that Congressman McDonald would speak for the committee. Congressman McDonald said in part:

"We have come to notify you that the Democratic party of New Jersey has honored you with its nomination for Governor. The Convention that made the nomination was characterized by a degree of harmony and enthusiasm that has seidom been equalled in the State and certainly never surpassed. You were nominated despite your repeated refusals to be a candidate. It was well known and thoroughly understood that you were not a candidate.

to be a candidate. It was well known and thoroughly understood that you were not a candidate.

"You may ask why, in the face of this fact, you were noninated. We are here to answer that question if it is asked. We are here to say that our knowledge of you as a representative Democrat, who has been faithful to every trust reposed in him, led the Convention to nominate you with a unanimity which has seldom been equalled. You had combined all the elements which would bring you up to the requirements of a Democratic candidate.

"The people have united with us in tendering you this nomination. The Democratic party has nover been recreant to the people. It always obeys their will in making its nominations, and the people in turn are never recreant to the Democracy. The Democracy is united in this State. There are no bickerings or jealousies, and the nomination is equivalent to election. The true men of Hudson county will raily around you. You will have the united support of Hudson county. Grover Cleveland and George T. Werts will carry the State of New Jersey by a triumphant misjority."

There was loud applause as Judge Werts advanced to announce his decision. He said:
"Ma. Chaliman and Gentlemen of The

There was loud applause as Judge Werts advanced to announce his decision. He said:

"Mil. Charman and Gentlemen of the committee: I cannot express my appreciation of the honor you bring me. The devotion of personal and political friends, which eventuated in the message you present. I shall always recall with feelings of gratitude and love.

"No more honorable distinction can be conferred upon a citizen of this State than his designation by his fellow citizens for the highest position they can bestow. Such designation, when made, imposes obligations not lightly to be disregarded, although, in the

est position they can bestow. Such designation, when made, imposes obligations not lightly to be disregarded, although, in the present instance. I can truthfully say the distinction awarded was neither sought nor desired. Not that it was unworthy of all aspiration and honorable effort—I would not be so understood—but I feit I had attained that period in life when the demands of those dependent upon me were paramount, and that provision for their luture welfare must supercede all desires for political preferement, and dominate all ambitions of any and every kind. "That being a matter entirely personal to myself was, of course, subject to change at pleasure, but, influenced thereby in many private and public declarations and letters. I announced my voluntary retirement as a Gubernatorial candidate and my inability to accept the nomination if made.

"Relying and acting upon those declarations my friend, Mr. Edward F. C. Young, allowed his name to be presented to the Convention. His candidacy was the direct result of my retirement and had my hearty concurrence. That fact seemed to me an insurmountable objection to the acceptance of your nomination. But, actuated by that unselfish spirit of party loyalty which has ever characterized his career, and prompted by pura and disinterested friendship, he has most generously absolved me from all feelings of delicacy in that regard, and thus rendered it possible for me to accept your nomination, which otherwise I could not and would not do.

delicacy in that regard, and thus rendered it possible for me to accept your nomination, which otherwise I could not and would not do. "Being thus free to act. I am constrained to make the personal sacrifice which acceptance of this nomination may involve. I have been accustomed to regard the request of the Democratic party as a command, and in that spirit I am impelled to accept the nomination you tender me.

"I trust I realize the responsibility to be assumed should the necode ratify our action

Trust I realize the responsibility to be assumed should the people ratify our action. I shall, in that event assume the duties of Governor unpiedzed and untramelled in every respect, and with the sincere intention to administer that high office as 'a public trust' for the good of the commonwealth and not as a party or factional perquisite.

"I believe the happiness of all the people can best be subserved by a strict adherence to the principles of Democracy as formulated by Jefferson and inculcated and exemplified by Tilden and Cleveland. Those principles upheld and maintained, are sure safeguards against centralizing tendencies and monopoly combinations. Their observance will insure honest and impartial administration faithful and competent as well as fearless and independent public officials, honest elections, right economy in public expenditures, local selfgovernment, and municipal home rule.

"Striving for and pledging ourselves to the accomplishment of those ends to the extent of our ability, as I unreservedly do, we may await the popular verdict, confident or the result. Adhering to the established precedents, I shall not resign my present judicial position, Consequently, beyond this formal announcement of my acceptance, and perhaps a more detailed expression of my views hereafter. I shall not in any wise participate in the campaign or engage in its management."

Ex. Alderman Bennett Arrested for Embez

ziement. New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 20.—Miles V. Bennett, former member of the Board of Al-dermen, was arrested this afternoon on a capias from the Essex county court to answer an indictment found against him by the September Grand Jury, on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Bennett was formerly a travelling salesman for a Newark wholesale grocery. When he left its omploy a few months ago it was discovered that he had collected some \$270, of which he made no accounting to the firm. He was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of ombezzlement, and his friends in New Brunswick went on his bond.

Friends have sought to make good his deficiency to the Newark firm, but it insisted on turning over the case to the courts. capias from the Essex county court to answe

Rend with Care.

Republican platform: Protection to American industries. Democratic platform: Tariff for revenue

The first means goods used in America are to be made in America, and the second means they are to be made in Europe. Goods made here means waxes earned here. Goods imported means waxes earned in Europe. Which shall it be?—Ado.

16 DOGS KILLED BY LIGHTNING. They Were in the Brooklyn Gun Club's Ken neis at Smithtown.

NORTHPORT DEPOT, I. I., Sept. 26.-Sixteen valuable high-bred dogs belonging to the members of the Brooklyn Gun Club were killed by lightning on Saturday night in their kennels at the club's country house in Smithtown.

Keeper John Downer did not know until eight

hours afterward that they were dead. The Brooklyn Gun Club has a splendid club house and 1,100 acres of land in the village of Smithtown. It leases 8,000 acres more. The club has occupied its present home four years and a year ago it laid out a kennel yard for

and a year ago it laid out a kennel yard for the fifty or sixty dogs which are sometimes kept there.

The yard is about 200 by 150 feet, extends east and west, and is enclosed by ordinary telegraph wire. At every 16 feet a wire extends 30 feet into the enclosure, where it is fastened to a post. The dogs were fastened by 4-foot steel chains to these wires, each dog having a separate wire.

This arrangement entitled each dog daily to the privilege of chasing his shadow four feet to the west in the morning and four feet to the east in the afternoon.

It also allowed each dog, irrespective of his neighbor, to chase a fir sixty feet to the edge of the wire and sixty feet back again. When the dogs faced each other they were seven feet apart.

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On Saturday there were twenty-three dogs in the yard, each valued at from \$50 to \$150.

About 7 o'clock the worst storm known in years struck Smithtown. The dogs went into their kennels next to the wire which enclosed the yard.
At 6:30 on Sunday morning Mr. Downer went out to the kennels to feed the dogs. None of the dogs barked, and only Fleet and Betsy came out of their kennels for their breaklast. Downer called Allica little daschbund on the north side of the yard, but Allie would not come out. Downer found that she was dead. So were the dogs on the south side of the yard—Tip. Bang, Chase, Funch, Little Joke, and Judy.

Tip. Bang, Chase, I then, Little Joke, and Judy.

The lightning was erratic in its work on the dogs. On the north side it killed Frank, Jack, and Lord Chumley, an Irish setter owned by Fred A. Ward of Brooklyn.

Clunnley took first prize at the last dog show in the Madison Square Garden. Then it missed Betsy and killed Sultan, an English setter, and Joke, a pointer, both owned by Gibert M. Speir, Jr., of New York.

These two were beautiful dogs, and were owned once by Robert Ray Hamilton. They were with him when he died on Snake River.

IN A FIGHT WITH ITALIANS.

Two Young Men Shot and One Dying With a Builet in His Abdomes, ELIZABETH, Sept. 20.-Patrick Kelly, 21 years of age, is lying in the City Hospital here, dying from a pistol shot in the abdomen, and Owen Gorman, 22 years of age, is also there, suffering from a bullet wound in the back. The young men received their injuries in a fight with some Italians at the corner of Wall and Fourth streets at I o'clock this morning. The police have arrested Charles Rimeo, Mike Gorgi, John Angelo, Nunzio Cetarno, Alexander Hindson, James Nolan, Louis Hofka, and William Norton as participants in the affray. William Norton as participants in the affray. The Italians were taken to the hospital, and the wounded men picked out Caterno as the man who fired the shots. He denies this, and says that he was not in the fight.

The companions of the wounded men say that they were drinking in Burns's saloon at Pine and Fourth streets until midnight, and then started for home. At Wall street they met the group of Italians and had some words with them. The Italians, they declare, suddenly attacked them, and a general fight ensued. Caterno, it is alleged, drew a revolver and fired six shots, two of which took effect on Keilly and Gorman, a third bullet broke the skin over Nolan's eyn, while Hindson had his arm sprained in the scuffle.

All the participants fied when the shooting began. Keilly ran 200 ye'ds and then fell to the sidewalk, where he a found in a fainting condition from less of accord by Policeman Flynn, who called an ambulance and sent him to the hospital. Gorman, assisted by two of his chums, made his way to the house of City Physician O'Reilly, who probed for the bullet but could not reach it, and then sent forman to his boarding house, whence he was taken to his boarding house, whence he was taken to day to the hospital.

The pistol with which the shooting was done the police as yet have been unable to find. The hospital physicians have made no attempt to probe for the bullet in Keilly's hody, as they say it would not do any good. Coroner Hetfield took Keilly's anter-mortem statement, in which he swears that Caterno shot him. Two other Italians who were implicated in the affair are being sought for by the police. The Italians were taken to the hospital, and

THEIR MARRIAGE A FAILURE

Mrs, Diffenbauch Lived with Her New Husband Only Two Days. YONEERS, Sept. 26.-That Cupid makes mis-

takes in his match-making is emphasized in the late developments attending the recent marriage of Mrs. Jessie Stickney of 114 Main street Yonkers, to W. H. Diffenbauch, a widower of Brooklyn, and one of the oldest con-

ower of Brooklyn, and one of the oldest conductors on the New York and Northern Railroad.

They were married in Brooklyn on Aug. 25, 1892, after a two years' courtship. They went to the home of Mr. Diffenbauch, in Brooklyn, and lived just two days together, when, for reasons unkknown, Mrs. Diffenbauch returned to her former home in Yonkers.

It has just been learned that Mrs. Diffenbauch now seeks an annulment of the marriage on the grounds of intimidation, duress, and fraud. The case will probably come up at the November session in the White Plains court.

Mrs. Diffenbauch, nice Stickney is a brunchetta, and is considered fine looking, Mr. Diffenbauch is the oldest and most pepuiar conductor on the New York and Northern Railroad, and has two grown-up daughters who live in Brooklyn.

A Diamond Ring, \$55, and a Husband Missing.

Mrs. Rosic Spiegel, young, good-looking, and a bride, called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning to report the loss of \$55, a diamond ring, and, incidentally, a husband. Up to four days ago Mrs. Spiegel was Rosic.

She also said that her relations with the dead man had been of the most honorable dead man had been of the superintenden.

She claimed that she and her husband had bought the house of the superintenden to the louse of the superintenden.

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Up to four days ago Mrs. Spiegel was Rosie Sherer. Then she married Harris Abraham Spiegel, an acquaintance of three weeks standing. After the ceremony Rosie lovingly confided to her husband that she possessed \$55 and a diamond ring. The next day Harris disappeared, and with him the \$55 and the diamond ring.

Mrs. Spiegel made some inquiries among men she knew to be associates of her husband, and from them learned that he was a gambler, and that he had fled to Philadelphia. Detective Sergeant Hiedelberg took Mrs. Spiegel to the Jefferson Market Court, where a warrant for Spiegel's arrest was sworn out. Sherer. Then she married Harris Abraham

John Ross Accused of Assault,

John Ross, a wealthy wool merchant of 1,444 Pacific street, Brooklyn, has been made the defendant in a suit brought by twenty-yearold Annie Kuhn for \$5,000 damages. Miss Kulin was employed in Mr. Ross's family as a Adin was employed in Mr. Ross's family as a servant, and in her complaint she charges Mr. Ross with having attempted improper familiarities with her, and having assaulted her when she complained about the matter to Mrs. Ross. In addition to the civil suit Miss Kuhn has instituted criminal proceedings, and the case is to come before Judge Connelly, in the Gates Avenue Court, on Thursday.

Supposed Suicide from the Saule When the steamship Saale got to Quarantine vesterday afternoon Capt. Ringk report-

ed that Mrs. Gesine Arnemann. 60 years old. a ed that Mrs. Gesine Arnemann. 40 rears old, a second cabin passenger, was missing. She was first missed yesterday morning.

As she had given her jewelry and valuables to an acquaintance on board, it is believed that she committed suicide by throwing herself into the sea.

Her daughter Juliane was a passenger with her. Mrs. Gesine Arnemann, widow of Martin Arnemann, is down in the directory as living in the flat house at 1,038 Lexington avenue.

Trested to be Burled To-lay. The body of Richard H. Trested, the old man

who committed suicide in the International Hotel, was taken to his home in Highland avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. His avenue, Jersey City, yesterday alternoon. His widow and children are prostrated with grief. They believe that he was crazed by the negusations made against him. Many of Trested's friends and neighbors share the belief of his family that he was innocent. Trested will be buried to-morrow morning. The funeral will be private. Services will be held in the house, and the interment will be in Greenwood.

The Finest Beers are Brewed and Bottled

GAMBLE WEIR'S MURDER.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED WHO MAY KNOW SOMETHING OF IT.

They Are Mrs. Henry Marsh, with Whom the Pittsburgh Police Superintendent Boarded, and James McIntosh, who Also Roarded There-The Charge That Has Been Azninet Them is Grand Larceny. Mrs. Henry Marsh and James McIntosh, who

are said to be from Pittsburgh, were arrested at Stapleton, S. I., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a complaint of grand larceny. The complainant is Harry Fehl, who says that he is the administrator of Gamble Weir, formerly Superintendent of Police of Pittsburgh, who Mr. Fehl alleges that Mrs. Marsh and McIn-

tosh disappeared with several thousand dollars' worth of personal property, jewelry, and diamonds which belonged to Gamble Weir. It is also intimated that the prisoners are concerned in the death of Mr. Weir, which was

and it is believed that a large amount of the missing jowels and diamonds were recovered.

The police refuse to give any information.

McIntosh is about 26 years of age, and has been employed as a brakeman on the Totten-ville branch of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad since May. He boarded in Tottenville. Six weeks ago he was joined by Mrs. Henry Marsh, with her daughter Beatrice, Henry Marsh, with her daughter Beatrice, aged 14 years. In Tottenville the couple maintained the relation of friends.

Three weeks ago McIntosh informed Master of Transportation W. O. Sprigg of the Railroad Company that his wife was coming on from Pittsburgh with his furniture, and Mr. Sprigg arranged a special rate for him.

The furniture arrived two weeks ago, and the couple took up their residence at 100 Beach street. Stapleton. Very little was known of them in the neighborhood, and the elegance of their furniture, as compared with their manner of living, aroused considerable comment. Both wore known by their proper names, and no indication was given of their relationship.

names, and no indication was given of their relationship.

The daughter Beatrice was alone in the house when a reporter called there last evening. She said she knew nothing of the cause of the arrest of her mother. She had left Pittsburgh with her mother about the middle of August for what she understood was to be a vacation trip. She said that Gamble Weirboarded with her mother during his life at Pittsburgh. She said, is her uncle. Her father is alive and in Pittsburgh. She did not know why he did not come on with their furniture. Mrs. Marsh. when arrested, was very much affected, and cried bitterly when taken to the jail at Richmond.

She declared that the complaint against her was the continuation of a persecution begun

She declared that the complaint against her was the continuation of a persecution beginn against her by James Weir, a brother of the dead man. He wanted to have it appear, she says, that Gamble Weir died without leaving property, and had attempted to induce her to sign papers to that effect.

Mrs. Marsh and McIntosh will be held in default of \$5,000 hall to await the arrival of requisition papers, which Fehl started for Pittsburgh last night to procure.

PITTEBURGH. Sept. 26.—The charge upon which Jennie, the wife of Harry Marsh, formerly of 1,730 Cliff street, Pittsburgh, and James McIntosh, a boarder there, are arrested at Staton Island is that of theft of certain diamond cuff buttons and jeweiry, supposed to have been on the person of Gambler Weir, the late Superintendent of Police of Pittsbugh at the time of his death.

The Superintendent died suddenly Jan. 14, 1832. Three months later, on April 12, it was published by the Dispatch of Pittsburgh that he was a victim of foul play and a remarkable mureer mystery. His disease had buffled his physicians.

The rapid failure of a man of such a vigorous constitution, together with accumulating suspicious circumstances and symptoms, led to a quiet investigation by relatives and friends, among whom his brother commissioner, James G, Weir. Harry P. Fehl, and Dr. Dickson were most active. Salies to the solution of the solution with the solution and an analysis by I'rof. Hugo Blank revealed significant signs of the presence of deadly drugs, in which corrosive sublimate and arsenic n which corrosive sublimate and arsenic abounded.

For some time Superintendent Weir had bounded with the Marshes, Mrs. Marsh had

After the superintendent's death, Mrs. Marsh said that on his deathbed he called his brother and made him promise to take good care of her.
She also said that her relations with the dead man had been of the most honorable

"I had a position offered me in France-phia, and decided to accept it. I packed up my household goods and shipped them to Me-intosh, who boarded with us, but now lives in Philadelphia. I sent all the goods in his care, and my wife went on to superintend their un-

and my wise weak packing.

"As for their being fugitives from justice, that is absurd. McIntosh has been living in Philadelphia some time, and I am quite sure he had no idea that such a charge was preierred against him.

"My wife left the city for the purpose stated, and knows no mere about the charge than I do. We don't wish to create a disturbance, but they are driving matters a little too far with us."

Beat McDonald Because He Won Johnson's

NEW BRUNSWICE, Sept. 26.-James McDonald. the man who was murderously assaulted at Carteret, near here, last Thursday night, is lying in a dying condition in Wells Memorial Hospital with a fractured skull. Last evening Detectives Oliver and Housell

landed Benjamin Tyce and John Johnson in jail. These are the men who are charged by

jail. These are the men who are charged by McDonald with an attempt to murder him. They were committed by Justice Hayter to answer before the Grand Jury.

McHonald, after being nearly beaten to death, was arrested and placed in the Woodbridge beckup, where he was kept all Thursday night, and brought to the pail here on Friday.

No one seemed to have thought of inquiring into his condition until Saturday morning, when he was discovered by a fellow prisoner in what was thought to be a diving condition. Then the county and city physicians were sent for, and at the prisoner's request the Rey, Father O'Grady was called in.

Tyce and Johnson make no secret of the fact that they beat McDonald after having tied his hands behind him. They give as their reason for benting him that he won the affections of Johnson's wife.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.-Superintendent Eppelsheimer of the l'inkerton detective agency has a telegram announcing that the Mexican authorities have ordered the release of H. W. L. Russell, the defaulting treasurer of the L. Russell, the defaulting treasurer of the Lombard Investment Company, and also that Mr. M. H. Lewis, the auditor, be turned over to the United States officials.
Lewis will probably start for this city tomorrow morning, in charge of Detective Weber. The American officers were able to convince Minister Ryan that Lewis was guilty of forgery in the third degree, but he holds that Russell's offence was simply embezzlement, and, therefore not extraditable.

MATOR STANTON IN A ROW. A Very Lively Meeting of the Hoboker

At a meeting of the Hoboken Police Board last night Mayor Stanton, who is President of the Board, and Commissioner Utz had a heat-

ed argument, and almost came to blows. Some weeks ago a fair was announced by Father Francis Lehner of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Father Lehner waited on Capt. Hayes of the Police Department, and the patrolmen were requested by the Captain to enter into a competition for a uniform. It is said that the inference was that if they did not

it would go hard with them.

Several of the members of the force did not belong to the church and complained to Police Commissioner Utz, and a large crowd attended a meeting of the Board last night in anticipation of a lively time.

Commissioner Uzz offered a resolution to the effect that Capt. Hayes had been using the Folice Department to help raise funds for the church, and also that the Captain had gone about extorting money from business people for campaign burposes, and asked that the Captain be cited to appear and answer the charges.

Captain be cited to appear and answer the concerned in the death of Mr. Weir, which was caused by poison. Mr. Fehl, who is accompanied by a Pittsburgh detective, says that the couple had been indicted by the Grand Jury of that city and that they have been searching for them a long time.

The police, immediately after the arrest of the couple, secured a search warrant, and made a thorough search of the house at 100 Beach street, Stapleton, where they have lived, and it is believed that a large amount of the

On the steps of the City Hall, after the meeting, the Mayor and Commissioner met again and exchanged angry words. Friends kept them apart.

THE VICTIM OF AN ITALIAN'S RAGE. Shoemaker Perkins Mistaken for Another

Man and Shot Bend. ROCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 26 .- P. A. Perkins, a young shoemaker, was the innocent victim of an enraged Italian's vengeance at Alton yesterday. He had watched a party of young roughs pester a group of Italian laborers until patience ceased to be a virtue, but he took no part in the hazing.

One of the Italians, known only as "No. 20." resented the insults and badinage of the toughs, and ran to his shanty vowing ventoughs, and ran to his shanty vowing vengeance. The formentors ran away. The Italian reappeared a minute later with a shotgun heavily londed with buckshot. Blinded with rage, he ran up to a group of young men, among whom was Perkins, and, without noticing that they were not the ones who had been bethering him, placed the muzzle against Perkins's side and fired.

The young man's abdomen and chest were terribly torn by the shot, yet he lived several hours, dying at 2 o'clock this morning. While his friends were caring for him the assailant made his escape.

A searching party was at once organized and started in pursuit of the assassin, but up to the present time he has not been captured.

PERISHED SLOWLY IN A VAT OF ACID. The Terrible Fate of a Workman in a Con-

necticut Paper Mill. HARTFORD, Sept. 26.-Michael Lawler, 20 years old, employed at Walker's paper mill in East Hartford, on Saturday night entered the mill through a window to get a book to read at home. On leaving he slipped from the window sill and fell into a vat of solution of soda ash. The window closed after him, and no one heard his cries. The people hunted for him all day vesterday, and this morning his body was found in the vat. The vat is of boiler iron, ten fest deep, and contained four fest of the liquid. It was impossible for Lawler to get out unassisted, and he slowly perished from the poison of the solution, which are away his skin and portions of the flesh. at home. On leaving he slipped from the

ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

This Prisoner Said to be a Broadway Dry A well-dressed young man, about 25 years old, who gave his name as Alfred Halliday. and who said he lived at 122 West Ninety-sixth street, was arrested by Policeman Denning of the Broadway squad yesterday afternoon, and locked up in the Tenderloin precinct on the charge of forcery.

In the evening a number of men called and asked to see him. They said that he was a cierk in a Broadway dry goods store, and had been arrested for raising checks. At the station they said they knew nothing whatever about the case.

Shall the World's Fair be Opened on Sunday ALBANY, Sept. 26.-The World's Fair manarequesting that the Columbian Exposition be kept open on Sundays. It was hoped that some

kept open on Sundays. It was hoped that some clergymen's names could be secured. The Rev. Dr. H. C. Farrar, a Methodist minister, was spoken to on the subject to-day. He said that there was not a single clergyman of any denomination in this city who favored the Sunday opening.

In a sermon preached resterday, Bishop W. C. Doane of this city criticised the action of some of the women managers, and said that the plea that the opening of the Fair on Sunday would keep people out of the saloona was a lame one. The persons who attended the Fair would be of a class that could get a drink if they wanted it without patronizing the saloons.

Borrowed a Pistol to Kill Herself. Macon, Ga., Sept. 26.-Miss Ermine Cotton. young lady of good family and considerable prominence, committed suicide this afternoon at the Morrison House in Jackson. Miss

Cotton was from Columbus, Ga., and lately moved to Jackson, where she was employed in moved to Jackson, where she was employed in a dry goods store.

It is supposed that a love affair had tem-porarily unbalanced her mind. Just after din-ner the unfortunate girl entered the room of a gentleman who lived in the house and took a pistol from his bureau. Going into her room she shot herself through the head.

Apaches on the Warpath

KINGSTON, N. M., Sept. 26,-Apaches attacked two hunters on the Rio Anims, near this place, to-day and killed a horse and dog owned by J. Walker, one of them. Walker's hat was shot to pleces and he had a very narrow escape. His companion, Frank States, has not been seen since, and it is feared he has been killed. killed.
A large posse is out scouring the country and warning miners and ranchmen. These are thought to be the same Indians reported from old Mexico last week. An uprising has been threatened for some time.

Whitelaw Reid's Nicco to Marry To-day. The marriane of Miss Ella Spencer Reid. niece of Whitelaw Beid, to Judge Ralph Chand-ler Harrison, will take place to-day at Ophir Farm. Miss Reid is 25 and Judge Harrison is 54. He is a Judge of the California Supreme Court. The ceremony will be performed at 12:30 o'clock and Miss Boid will be given away by her uncle.

After the ceremony the bride and groom will leave Ophir Farm for San Francisco, their future home.

An lowa Town Wiped Out by Fire,

Sloux Crty, In., Sept. 24.-Howard, the county seat of Miner county, on the Southern Minnesota limilroad, was wiped out by fire this afternoon. The fire started in a livery barn, and surend so rapidly in the high wind that people barely had time to escape from the buildings. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Allensworth were caught in a building and perished. Over 1817 buildings were destroyed. Loss, \$100,000.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.

LACONIA, N. H., Sept. 26.-An Italian giving his name as Joseph St. Maria and who is almost without doubt the Alton murderer, was arrested here this noon. Two revolvers were found on him, also a time book, No. 20, which is the number of the Italian wanted for the murder. He refuses to talk and is held to await identification by persons from Alton.

Song Writer Skelly Arrested.

J. P. Skelly, the song composer, was arrested last night on a charge of jetty larceny preferred by Louis Berger of 520% Sixth avenue. Berger alleges that Skelly sold him the rights to his songs and then sold them again to othEXPELLED FOR HIS SINS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAJOR THEORALD DISCIPLINED BY HIS FELLOW CHURCHMEN.

The Course Adopted by a Congregation Toward an Old but Eering Member-His Disgrace Announced from the Pulpth. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26.-Major G. P. Theobald, head of the insurance firm of Theobald & Young, and for many years Chairman of the Finance Committee of the General Council, was last night suspended for twelve months from the rites of the Presbyterian Church of which he has been a member more than twenty years. His suspension was determined upon by the session for the reasons explained in the following statement which the Rev. Dr. Hemphill, the pastor of the Second Presbys terian Church, read from the pulpit just before

the sermon:
"By order of the session of this church there is imposed on me a duty which, with much pain of heart, I now proceed to discharge. The session having knowledge of the fact that Mr. G. P. Theobald, a member of this church, was charged by common fame with a

charge. The session having knowledge of the fact that Mr. G. P. Theobald, a member of this church, was charged by common fame with a violation of the seventh commandment, required through a committee the presence of Mr. Theobald at a meeting held on Friday afternoon, the 23d.

"Mr. Theobold appeared before the session and voluntarily made honest confession of the sin against God and the Church. He professed most humble and hearty pentienee, and declared his submission to a discipline of the church. The session thereupon adjudged Mr. Theobald guilty, and in exercise of that authority with which the Lord Jesus Christ has clothed them, and having regard for the credit of religion, the honor of Christ, and the good of the offender, pronounced sentence of suspension for one year from the scaling ordinances of the church, and directed the Moderator to announce this action to the congregation at this morning's service. I therefore, in the name of the session and in the name of Jesus Christ, the head of the Church, declared or the language of the church for the period of twelve months. Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, we which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meckness, considering thyself lest thou be also tempted."

Major Theobald's wife died less than a year ago at Lake Chautanqua. She was an invalid, and a few months before the end a young face came from Texas to nurso her. Mrs. Theobald was one of the foremost charitable workers in Louisville, and her funeral was a memorable one in the history of the Second Presbyterian Church, whose congregation is the richest and most fashionable in the city. Six months later Major Theobald shocked society by marrying the nices, though so quietly that none knew it until he published the wedding notices. His offence might have been condoned had it not been for the birth of a son about four weeks ago. Major Theobald had closed his handsome city residence and moved into the country, but the church summoned him before the session last Friday. He was deepl

BOSTON TANNERS FAIL.

the old-established firm of Henry Poor & Son.

Henry Poor & Son Financially Embarrassed -Their Liabilities \$275,000. Boston, Sept. 26.-The assignment to-day of

with liabilities of \$275,000, caused quite a flurry in the leather trade. The trouble is principally due to the burning last month of the firm's tannery in Winn, Me., which was the largest of the firm's four tanneries.

The fire interfered very seriously with the firm's deliveries of leather, and, furthermore, generated in the minds of money lenders such a distrust of the firm's financial stability that it was impossible for it to sell its notes and thus raise money with which to meet its large obligations which are to mature in October and November.

There is no doubt that the firm can meet all its liabilities if given time, and what the firm will ask for is an extension. Four or five attachments have been placed upon the firm's tannery property, but the attaching creditors are all friendly to the firm, and the attachments.

The indebtedness is well scattered. The two largest creditors have claims of about \$20,000 each, and there are only two or three others whose claims are over \$15,000 each. flurry in the leather trade. The trouble is

The Weather. down the St. Lawrence Vailey yesterday that caused high winds along the Atlantic scaboard south to Vir-ginia and over the lower lakes and Canada. It was atlended by rain in the morning over the New England States followed by clearing weather in the afternoon An area of high pressure occupied all the country ex-cept the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the extreme Northwest and produced much cooler weather everywhere, especially in the central States and the lake re-gions. The high pressure insures fair and cool weather in the middle Atlantic States for the next two days and is likely to give a touch of frost to Northern New

York and Connecticut this morning.

A depression forming in the Northwest is likely to prevent frest over the corn and wheat country, where he crops are now nearly matured.

The day was fair in this city; high northwest winds reaching 35 miles an hour prevailed, subsiding in the evening. Highest official temperature, 70°; lowest. 68°; average humidity, 62 per cent. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in the first

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy is the flug building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: \$1891, \$1892, \$18

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TUREDAY,
For New England, fair except in northern Maine; brisk to high northwest winds, decreasing in force, For eastern New Pork, continued cool; brisk west to north winds, decreasing in force, For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, continued cool and fair: west winds.

For District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.

continued cool and fair; light west to north winds; fair, warmer Wednesday. For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, and wast-

ern New York, continued cool and fair; warmer by Wedneslay, north winds, becoming variable. Fair and cool weather prevaile over the middle and northern latitudes cast of the Mississippi hiver, the storm north of Lake Ontario last evening having moved rapidly northeastward, gaining in intensity, and is passing eastward on the ocean and out the St. Law-rence Valley. Fair and warmer weather is reported from the Western and Northwestern States, a depression moving eastward north of North Dakota, giving prevailing south to southwest winds to the Western country. The air pressure is highest over the central Mississippi Variey and is meaning allowly castward. The temperature fell from 67 to 167 over New Fingland, the middle Atlantic States, lower lake region, Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and interior of North Carolina; it rose from 10" to 20" over the Dakotas. High west to north 10" to 20" over the Dakotas. High west to north winds occurred from the lower lake region to the Ad-iantic and on the upper North Carolina coast. Rains fell generally ever the northeastern country north of Virginia and east of the Ohio Valley. Showers are also reported from the North Carolina and Florida coasts and the central portions of Mississippi and Alabama. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for the central valleys on Tuesday; continued gool and fair weather for the east lake region, middle Atlantic, and New

Bugland States, and fair and cooler for the Northwest JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Baron and Paroness Sellifre are at the Hotel Im-Mayor Hempstead Washburne of Chicago is at the Murray Hill Heach The condition or Rabbi Gotthell, who is ill at the Music in Mount Morris Park this evening at 8 o'clock is Ebels Secondy first Regiment band. by Even's Seventy first Regiment band.

Andre Beard has granted an absolute divorce to Andre K. Standard from the artists of the implet, who is in State prison for bigany.

Among the cabin playsengers on the Sanis, which arrived yeaterday, were Buddey bluck William Gillette, Heart Appleson, and Dr. Antono Byoras.

The White Star freighter Norsadie arrived has night, eight days from liverpool, with sixty blooded horses, inclining a brother of St. Blates, ble also brings sixty Spanish donkeys.

The six things on who were except playing poker at a Buyers alress on sunday night acre fixed \$10 cach by Justice McMaton yesterday in spite of their declarations that they were not playing for money.

Justice Beach of the Supreme Court has appointed

Justice Beach of the Supreme Court has appointed Wright Holeon's referee in preceding to dissolve the knickerbecker File Insurance Company, a corporation which has had a life of over sighty vars. All outstanding angels have been collected and policies remaining.